

2018 Summary

COOK INLET SPORT FISH MANAGEMENT AREAS

Northern Cook Inlet, Northern Kenai Peninsula, and Lower Cook Inlet

Northern Cook Inlet Management Area



Greater Susitna River/ Knik Arm Area

Emergency orders released preseason targeted a 100% reduction in harvest in the Susitna drainage and approximately a 70% reduction in harvest on the Little Susitna River, based upon harvest and escapement data and performance of fisheries over recent years. On the Deshka River, sibling models suggested a potential weak run of 5-yr old fish in 2018. 5-yr old fish typically constitute about half a given year's run. There was also uncertainty in the forecast of 4-yr old fish in 2018. The low forecast of 5-yr old fish was due to low abundance of 4 yr-old fish on the Deshka River in 2017. Given the low abundance of 4 yr-old fish in 2017 was widespread throughout the Susitna drainage, it was assumed the low Deshka forecast would be reflective of other areas of the Susitna drainage during 2018.

Westside Susitna Tributaries

The Sustainable Escapement Goal (SEG) for the Deshka River of 13,000-28,000 king salmon was not achieved in 2018. The final weir count was 8,544 king salmon. The run was on time, with a midpoint of June 20. Inseason reports from weir staff and anglers fishing the Deshka River suggested a high proportion of small young, predominantly male fish, in line with the forecast. Reports from lodge owners, guides, and anglers further up the Susitna River drainage at Lake Creek and the Talachulitna River also indicated that the king salmon return may be as weak as in 2017 when all escapement goals were missed in this area. This anecdotal information was later substantiated by department flown king salmon escapement surveys conducted from July 19-July 26. Escapement in this area of the Susitna River drainage was below four established goals. One goal on Peters Creek was achieved.

Management Actions

- A preseason emergency order effective May 1, 2018, closed all Westside sport fisheries to the harvest of king salmon (catch-and-release only). Escapement goals in this area of Susitna were not met in 2017 while allowing restricted harvest to occur over much of the season. Given the potential for Susitna River king salmon returns in



2018 to be less than in 2017, prohibiting retention was expected to provide the greatest potential for achieving escapement goals during 2018 yet continue to provide fishing opportunity.

- Only one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure was allowed.
 - King salmon harvest, of any size, was prohibited within Unit 1 (lower Susitna), including the Deshka River and in Unit 4 (Yentna drainage). Fishing, but not harvest of king salmon was allowed during days and times normally open to king salmon fishing within these management units.
- On June 22, 2018, the Susitna River drainage closed to sport fishing for king salmon.

Eastside Susitna Tributaries

Management decisions effecting Eastside Susitna streams (Units 2, 3, 5, and 6) are based upon postseason aerial surveys over eight streams, which have established escapement goals. Surveys provide an annual index of abundance. No goals were achieved in this area of the Susitna River drainage in 2018.

Management Actions

- A preseason emergency order effective May 1, 2018, closed all Eastside streams to fishing for king salmon given the potential for Susitna River king salmon returns in 2018 to be less than in 2017, a year in which escapement goals were largely not met in this area of the Susitna drainage.
 - Only one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure was allowed.
 - Fishing for king salmon, of any size, was prohibited on the Eastside Susitna (Parks Highway) streams within Unit 2, the Upper Susitna River (Unit 3), Talkeetna River (Unit 5), and Chulitna River (Unit 6).
- On June 22, 2018, the Susitna River drainage closed to sport fishing for king salmon.

Knik Arm

The Little Susitna River and the stocked terminal fishery at Eklutna Tailrace are the only Knik Arm streams open to the harvest of king salmon by regulation. The SEG for the Little Susitna River of 2,100-4,300 king salmon as assessed by weir and 900-1,800 fish as assessed by aerial survey. Fish were counted through the weir both by staff and by video until about June 10 when the weir became overtopped by high flows, which remained for 22 days. A weir count of about 550 fish is considered an incomplete, minimum count. An aerial survey conducted on July 23 counted 530 fish, below the aerial SEG range. Water visibility was marginal in the lower portion of the index area. Guides and anglers reported fair catch rates early in the season, going into the flood. Fishing at the Eklutna Tailrace was fair throughout the season.

Management Actions

- A preseason emergency order effective May 1, 2018 was similar to restrictions imposed 2012-2016 based on harvest and escapement data over recent years and in anticipation of effort diverted from closure of the Susitna River drainage.
 - King salmon harvest in the Little Susitna River was allowed four days per week, Fridays – Mondays, and catch-and-release only Tuesdays – Thursdays.
 - Only one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure was allowed.
 - The annual limit was reduced to two king salmon, greater than 20 inches.



- On June 15, 2018, the Little Susitna River was closed to the retention of king salmon.
- On June 22, 2018, the Little Susitna River was closed to fishing for king salmon and terminal gear limited to one, single-hook, artificial lure while fishing for other species.

West Cook Inlet

Sport fisheries on the Chuitna River, Theodore River, Lewis River, and the Beluga River drainage are closed by regulation. The SEGs on the Chuitna River, Theodore River, and Lewis River were not attained in 2018.



Susitna Tributaries

Weirs are operated to count sockeye salmon escapement into three lakes: Judd Lake (Talachulitna River) and Chelatna Lake (Lake Creek) on the Yentna River drainage and Larson Lake (Larson Creek) on the Susitna River. Sport fisheries on the Talachulitna River and Lake Creek are too far downstream of the weirs for timely inseason management. On Larson Creek, the sport fishery is in relatively close proximity to the weir, allowing for timely inseason management of the fishery. All three SEGs were attained in 2018.

Management Actions

- On August 1, 2018, the Larson Creek sport fishery was liberalized to six sockeye salmon per day and in possession.

Knik Arm

A weir is operated on Fish Creek to assess escapement and as a tool to manage the personal use dip net fishery. The SEG for the Fish Creek is 15,000-45,000 sockeye salmon. A PU fishery may open based upon an escapement projection in excess of 35,000 fish between July 15 and July 31. A final count of 71,516 fish was above the SEG range.

Management Actions

- On July 24, 2018, the Fish Creek Personal Use Dipnet Fishery was opened by emergency order through July 31. This season, additional area near the mouth was opened.
- On August 8, 2018, the Fish Creek sport fishery was liberalized to allow harvest of six sockeye salmon per day and in possession.



Susitna Tributaries

The SEG for the Deshka River of 10,200-24,100 coho salmon was met on August 12, 2018, with 12,933 fish passing through the weir by the season's end. Fishing reports were favorable on the Deshka River during the first two weeks of August during a period of strong daily weir counts. Inseason reports from guides and anglers on Eastside Susitna streams and up the Yentna River



drainage to Lake Creek indicated very good to excellent fishing at times. Reports of large fish were common. Angler reports and weir counts indicated coho salmon to be on time to several days early. In general, a strong run of coho salmon was experienced on the Susitna River drainage.

Management Actions

- On August 14, 2018, sport fisheries were liberalized, increasing the sport fishing bag and possession limit for coho salmon, to four fish per day and eight fish in possession, in all waters open to salmon fishing on the Susitna River drainage (Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6). No more than three per day and six in possession could be pink, chum, and sockeye salmon in combination.

Knik Arm

Weirs were operated on the Little Susitna River, Fish Creek, and Jim Creek. The SEG on the Little Susitna River is 10,100-17,700 fish. About 7,600 coho salmon were counted through the Little Susitna weir before the weir was overtopped by high water on August 7 at the first quartile of the historical run. The flooding lasted the rest of the season and the count considered incomplete. Based on inseason reports of excellent fishing, it is likely the SEG would have been attained or even exceeded. The Fish Creek SEG of 1,200-4,400 coho salmon was exceeded on August 26 with a count of about 4,849 fish passing through the weir. The SEG for Jim Creek of 450-1,400 coho salmon is assessed post season by a foot survey of McRoberts Creek, a small spawning tributary within the Jim Creek system. The weir count of 5,351 fish indicates the goal may be met. In general, a strong run of coho salmon was experienced in most areas of Knik Arm.

Management Actions

- On August 8, 2018, the Little Susitna River bag limit was increased to 3 per day and in possession, all of which could be coho salmon.
- On August 9, 2018, the Fish Creek bag limit was increased to allow four coho salmon per day and in possession. In addition, fishing was opened to seven days per week.
- On August 10, 2018, Cottonwood Creek and Wasilla Creek bag limits were increased to four fish per day and in possession, of which, all four could be coho salmon. In addition, these weekend only fisheries were extended to four days to take place each Friday-Monday.

West Cook Inlet

Coho salmon escapement is not monitored on West Cook Inlet area streams and the department must rely on trends in harvest and effort taken from the Statewide Harvest Survey and reports from anglers and guides when assessing these stocks. Similar to the Susitna River, reports from anglers and guides were of a strong run of coho salmon to streams supporting popular sport fisheries, such as the Kustatan River and Big River Lakes.

- No management actions were implemented during the 2018 sport fishery.



Northern Kenai Peninsula Management Area



Kenai River - Early Run

The 2018 preseason forecast of 5,499 large (≥ 750 mm) early-run king salmon fell within the Optimum Escapement Goal (OEG) of 3,900-6,600 fish allowing the fishery to begin without any restrictions. The run-timing to the river mile 14 sonar for large king salmon was one day early at the quarter point (June 3) and one day early (June 10) at the average mid-point of June 11. The estimated preliminary total in-river run of 3,031 fish was significantly smaller than the forecast and remained well below the 30-year average.

Management Actions

- On June 13, 2018, the early-run sport fishery was restricted and harvest of king salmon any size in the Kenai River from its mouth upstream to an ADF&G marker at the outlet of Skilak Lake was prohibited.
- On June 20, 2018, the early-run sport fishery for king-salmon was closed.

Age Structure

- Netting
 - Approximately 56% were ≥ 750 mm in total length.
 - Sex ratio all-sized king salmon was 53% male and 47% female.
 - About 89% of king salmon sampled were two to five ocean fish (38% 700 mm-899 mm, and 18% 900 mm-1,099 mm), while 30% were smaller younger two ocean fish (500 mm-699 mm).
- Harvest
 - 56% of the harvest was comprised of large (≥ 750 mm) king salmon.
 - 48% of the king salmon ≥ 750 mm harvested were female.

Table 1. Summary of preliminary catch, harvest, and escapement, Kenai River early-run king salmon (≥ 750 mm) fishery, 2018.

Escapement Goal Range	3,900-6,600 large king salmon (≥ 750 mm)
Total Catch ^a	341
Total Harvest ^a	Below sonar = 25; Above sonar = 79; Total = 104
Sonar Estimate In-River	7,237
Preliminary Escapement	Approximately 2,859

^aLower River (below Soldotna Bridge).

Kenai River - Late Run

The late-run forecast of 21,503 large (≥ 750 mm) king salmon was less than the 2017 forecast of 33,613 fish, and below the historic average of approximately 40,000 large king salmon. The new escapement goal for late-run king salmon, based on large fish is a Sustainable Escapement Goal (SEG) of 13,500-27,000. Based on the estimated mean of the mid-point for 2013-2017 runs of



July 27, the 2018 run was one day late. The preliminary inseason estimate of the total run of large king salmon is 18,506.

Management Actions

- On June 18, 2018, anglers were prohibited from fishing for king salmon of any size in the Kenai River from that portion of the Kenai River from an ADF&G marker located approximately 300 yards downstream from the mouth of Slikok Creek, upstream to an ADF&G regulatory marker at the outlet of Skilak Lake beginning July 1.
- On July 1, 2018, the late-run sport fishery was restricted to no bait on the Kenai River.
- On July 18, 2018, the retention of king salmon was prohibited while sport fishing on the Kenai River from its mouth upstream to an ADF&G regulatory marker located approximately 300 yards downstream from the mouth of Slikok Creek.

Age Structure

- Netting
 - Approximately 66% were ≥ 750 mm in total length.
 - Sex ratios for fish > 500 mm was 45% female and 55% male.
 - About 98% of king salmon sampled were two- to five- ocean fish (29% 500 mm- 699 mm, 45% 900 mm -1,099 mm, and 8% >1100 mm), although just 16% were three-ocean ocean fish (700 mm-899 mm).
- Harvest
 - 17% of the harvest was comprised of large (≥ 750 mm) king salmon.
 - 33% of the king salmon ≥ 750 mm harvested were female.

Table 1. Summary of preliminary catch, harvest, and escapement, Kenai River late-run king salmon (≥ 750 mm) fishery, 2018.

Escapement Goal Range	13,500-27,000 large king salmon (≥ 750 mm)
Total Catch ^a	2,365
Total Harvest ^a	Below sonar = 0; Above sonar = 101; Total = 101
Sonar Estimate In-River	22,133
Preliminary Escapement	Approximately 17,343

^aLower River (below Soldotna Bridge).

Kasilof River

This spring, approximately 149,622 king salmon smolt were successfully stocked into Crooked Creek to augment natural production and enhance recreational fishing opportunity in the Kasilof River. The natural component of the Crooked Creek early-run king salmon return is managed to achieve SEG of 650-1,700 king salmon. The estimated escapement of wild king salmon was 714. The egg take goal for future stocking of Crooked Creek was 32 pairs of naturally-produced Chinook salmon of which 27 pairs were spawned in 2018.

Management Actions

- On June 13, 2018, bag limit restrictions on the early-run king salmon fishery on the Kasilof River were implemented. The retention of naturally-produced king salmon was prohibited and the bag and possession limit of hatchery-produced king salmon



was reduced to one fish. Additionally, sport fishing gear was limited to one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure on the Kasilof River.

- On July 18, 2018, the retention of king salmon was prohibited while sport fishing on the Kasilof River downstream of the Sterling Highway Bridge. Additionally, only one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure may be used when fishing for king salmon in these waters.



Kenai River

Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon forecast of 4.6 million total run, 2.5 million Kenai River, 866,000 Kasilof River, remaining 1.0 million Susitna River, and unmonitored systems. Based on preseason forecast the sockeye salmon run was managed on the middle tier for runs of 2.3 to 4.6 million with an inriver goal of 1-1.3 million sockeye salmon. On July 24, 2018, the department determined the run was weaker than forecast and projected the run would be less than 2.3 million fish to the Kenai River. This resulted in changing management to the lowest tier with an inriver goal of 900,000-1.1 million salmon. The preliminary inriver sonar passage estimate was 1,034,771 Kenai River sockeye salmon.

Management Actions

- On July 30, 2018, the bag and possession limit for sockeye salmon 16 inches or longer was reduced from three per day and six in possession, to one per day, two in possession from the mouth of the Kenai River to Skilak Lake.
- On August 4, 2018 the Kenai River closed to fishing for sockeye salmon from its mouth upstream to the Sterling Highway Bridge at the outlet of Kenai Lake, except those waters of the Upper Kenai River, Russian River, and Russian River confluence areas remained open.
- On August 23, 2018, the Kenai River reopened to sport fishing for sockeye salmon.

Russian River - Early Run

The escapement goal for Russian River early-run sockeye salmon is a Biological Escapement Goal (BEG) of 22,000-44,000 fish. The weir count on July 14, 2018, was 44,110 sockeye salmon, slightly above the mid-point of the goal range.

Management Actions

- On June 19, 2018, the Russian River Sanctuary area opened.
- On July 3, 2018, the limit for sockeye salmon was increased to six per day and twelve in possession for the Russian River and a section of the mainstem Upper Kenai River.

Russian River - Late Run

The escapement goal for Russian River late-run sockeye salmon is a SEG of 30,000-110,000 fish. The weir count on September 6, 2018, was 71,052 sockeye salmon.



Management Actions

- No management actions were implemented during the 2018 sport fishery.

Kasilof River

The forecast for Kasilof River sockeye salmon was 866,000 fish. Kasilof sockeye salmon are managed for a BEG of 160,000-340,000 salmon, and an OEG of 160,000-390,000 fish. The sockeye salmon sonar quit enumerating salmon passage on August 15, 2018, with a preliminary estimate of 394,288 fish.

Management Actions

- On August 4, 2018, the bag and possession limits for sockeye salmon were increased to six fish per day and twelve fish in possession.



Kenai River

Inseason freshwater guide logbook reports indicate the 2018 Kenai River coho salmon sport catch appears higher than in recent years. Angler reports indicate that coho salmon were showing up in the harvest during the last week of July and catches were reported as very good from mid-August throughout the season.

Management Actions

- No management actions were implemented during the 2018 sport fishery.



Kasilof River and Kenai River

Final results from the 2018 season have not been compiled, but preliminary information indicates 14,585 Cook Inlet Personal Use permits were issued electronically. The number of paper permits and total permits issued is not yet known. Typically, about 80% of the Cook Inlet Personal Use permits have some Kenai River harvest reported on them. However, with the below-average Kenai River sockeye salmon late-run and emergency order closure, it will likely be less in 2018. The Kasilof River fishery was open by regulation June 25-August 7. The Kenai River fishery opened by regulation on July 10 and was closed by emergency order on July 30.

Harvest Reports

- The total number of Upper Cook Inlet Personal Use permits issued for the 2017 season is not yet known. Nonetheless, 8,896 Upper Cook Inlet Personal Use permits have been returned to date via online reporting, an initial return rate of 61%. A reminder letter will be mailed to permit holders who have not yet returned their harvest record. Typically, permit returns from the reminder letters brings the total permit returns to approximately



83%. Harvest data will be keypunched by the end of October and estimates of total harvest will be available in January.

Management Actions

- On July 5, 2018, the Kenai River personal use fishery was restricted and the retention of king salmon was prohibited.
- On July 30, 2018, the Kenai River personal use fishery was closed by emergency order.



Lower Cook Inlet Management Area



Anchor River

The 2018 preseason inriver forecast of 7,508 king salmon fell within the Sustainable Escapement Goal (SEG) of 3,800-7,600 fish allowing the fishery to begin without any restrictions. King salmon escapement was monitored on the South and North fork of Anchor River beginning in early-May continued through early-August. The preliminary king salmon escapement estimate was 3,161, which failed to achieve the SEG. The cumulative run-timing to both forks was 23 days late compared to the average mid-point of June 13. The sport fishery occurred on 2 three-day weekends and two Wednesdays prior to EO closure.

Management Actions

- The 2018 sport fishery was closed by EO on June 2 due to the inseason projection not anticipating achieving the SEG. The closure was extended through July 15.
- Due to poor return and unprecedented late run timing, an EO was issued to restrict gear to single-hook, artificial lure from July 16 through July 31.

Ninilchik River

No preseason forecast was estimated for the 2018 wild Ninilchik River king salmon run. The fishery started without restrictions based on management actions for the Anchor River. King salmon escapement was monitored with an underwater video and broodstock weir located approximately five miles upstream of the mouth from mid-May through early August. The Sustainable Escapement Goal (SEG) for the Ninilchik River is 750-1,300 wild king salmon. Hatchery-reared king salmon are stocked in the Ninilchik River to support the inriver sport fishery. Based on weir counts, the king salmon run was composed of 49% hatchery-reared fish. Accounting for removal of broodstock, the spawning escapement totaled 1,197 fish, of which 978 were wild fish, which met the SEG. The mid-point of the wild and hatchery-reared runs were both in late July.

Management Actions

- The 2018 weekend sport fishery was closed by EO on June 2 due to the Anchor River inseason projection not anticipating achieving the SEG.
- The hatchery-only fishery was closed by EO from June 16 through July 15.
- The youth only fishery on June 6 was closed by EO.
- Paired with the other roadside streams, an EO was issued to restrict gear to single-hook, artificial lure from July 16 through July 31.

Deep Creek

No preseason forecast was estimated for the 2018 Deep Creek king salmon run. The fishery started without restrictions based on management actions for the Anchor River. Deep Creek has a Sustainable Escapement Goal (SEG) of 350 king salmon and was assessed post-season via a



single aerial survey. The 2018 survey occurred on August 5 and 182 king salmon were counted, which failed to achieve the SEG. The 2018 king salmon escapement was also fully enumerated using an ARIS sonar and underwater video weir located approximately 2.5 miles upstream from the mouth. The preliminary escapement estimate is 2,662 king salmon with the mid-point of the run on July 4.

Management Actions

- The 2018 weekend sport fishery was closed by EO on June 2 due to the Anchor River inseason projection not anticipating achieving the SEG.
- Paired with the other roadside streams, an EO was issued to restrict gear to single-hook, artificial lure from July 16 through July 31.

Marine Fisheries

Sport fishing for king salmon in Cook Inlet was popular in both the Winter (September 1-March 31) and the Summer (April 1-August 31) fisheries. The summer fisheries in both Upper and Lower Cook Inlet started without restrictions. Genetics samples and biological data were collected throughout the summer fisheries to assess the genetic stock composition of the harvest. Below average sport fishing harvest through much of the summer resulted in fewer genetic samples. Statewide Harvest Survey harvest estimates for these fisheries and will not be available until 2019.

Management Actions

- In Upper Cook Inlet, king salmon fishing within one mile of shore between the latitude of Bluff Point and one mile north of the Ninilchik river was closed by EO from June 2 through July 15 due to the Anchor River inseason projection not anticipating achieving the SEG.
- Conservation zones surrounding the Anchor River, Stariski Creek, Deep Creek, and the Ninilchik River were kept closed to all fishing by EO from July 16 – July 31.

Razor Clams

Eastside

All Eastside Cook Inlet beaches remained closed to sport and personal use clamming in 2018 due to the continued historical low abundances of mature-sized razor clams at Clam Gulch and Ninilchik. The affected area runs from the mouth of the Kenai River to the southernmost tip of the Homer Spit. The improved recruitment of juvenile clams to the beach observed in 2017 was observed again on Ninilchik and Clam Gulch beaches during spring 2018 abundance surveys, which this signals that the stock is rebuilding.

Management Actions

- A preseason emergency order closed Eastside Cook Inlet beaches to sport and personal use clamming in 2018.



Westside

The Westside Cook Inlets beaches remained open to commercial, sport, and personal use clamming in 2018. Harvest estimates for the sport fishery are not available yet.

Management Actions

- No management actions were implemented during the 2018 sport fishery.



Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon

In 2018, the stocking goals were met for Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon (NDFL) on the Homer Spit with approximately 315,000 Chinook salmon smolt and 220,000 coho salmon smolt. This Chinook salmon stocking was a 30% increase over recent annual stockings. The coho salmon stocking was a 50% increase over recent annual stockings. Both of these increases should support increased sport fishing opportunities in upcoming years. Statewide Harvest Survey estimates harvest for these fisheries and will not be available until 2019. Overall, the king salmon fishery was likely below average harvest and the coho salmon fishery was likely above average.

Management Actions

- No management actions were implemented during the 2018 king salmon sport fishery.
- In 2018, an EO was issued to allow snagging in NDFL on August 11 through the remainder of the year. This EO was issued to harvest the remainder of the coho salmon milling in NDFL.



China Poot Creek

The China Poot Creek personal use dip net fishery does not require a permit for participation so there is no harvest and effort data available for 2018. Participants reported consistently good sockeye salmon harvest opportunity.

Management Actions

- No management actions were implemented during the 2018 personal use fishery.





Tanner Crab

Cook Inlet Tanner Crab

The sport and subsistence Cook Inlet tanner crab fishery opened for the first time since 2012. The 2017-2018 season occurred from October 1, 2017 through February 28, 2018. The preliminary combined harvest was 8,628 based on permit reported harvest. The Kachemak Bay Tanner crab trawl survey was conducted in early September. Preliminary results should be available by the last week in September. The 2018-2019 sport and subsistence fisheries are scheduled to open on October 1. Permits should be available no later than the last week in September.

Management Actions

- No management actions were implemented during the 2017-2018 fisheries.



Table 1 – Select Southcentral Region Salmon Escapement Goals and Escapements, 2008 to 2018 (preliminary).

System	2017 Goal Range		Type	Initial Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Preliminary 2018
	Lower	Upper												
KING SALMON														
Bristol Bay														
Nushagak River	55,000	120,000	SEG	2013	74,781	56,088	102,258	167,618	107,602	70,482	98,019	125,368	56,961	97,239
Alagnak River	2,700		LB SEG	2007	1,957	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	917	1,283	435	NS
Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula														
Karluk River	3,000	6,000	BEG	2011	1,306	2,917	3,420	3,197	1,824	1,182	2,777	3,434	2,600	3,155
Ayakulik River	4,800	8,400	BEG	2017	2,615	5,197	4,251	4,556	2,304	789	2,392	4,594	3,712	2,149
Chignik River	1,300	2,700	BEG	2002	1,590	3,845	2,490	1,404	1,185	2,895	2,041	1,843	1,137	825
Nelson River	2,400	4,400	BEG	2004	2,048	2,767	1,704	1,192	1,421	3,801	2,440	4,618	1,502	5,022
Upper Cook Inlet														
Alexander Creek	2,100	6,000	SEG	2002	275	177	343	181	588	911	1,117	754	170	296
Campbell Creek	380		LB SEG	2011	554	290	260	NS	NS	274	654	544	475	
Chuitna River	1,200	2,900	SEG	2002	1,040	735	719	502	1,690	1,398	1,965	1,372	235	939
Chulitna River	1,800	5,100	SEG	2002	2,093	1,052	1,875	667	1,262	1,011	3,137	1,151	NC	1,125
Clear (Chumilna) Creek	950	3,400	SEG	2002	1,205	903	512	1,177	1,471	1,390	1,205	NS	780	940
Crooked Creek	650	1,700	SEG	2002	617	1,088	654	631	1,103	1,411	1,459	1,747	911	714
Deshka River	13,000	28,000	SEG	2011	11,967	18,594	19,026	14,010	18,531	16,335	24,316	22,874	11,383	8,544
Goose Creek	250	650	SEG	2002	65	76	80	57	62	232	NC	NC	148	90
Kenai River - Early Run (all fish)	eliminated ^d			2017	6,163	6,393	8,448	5,044	2,148	5,311	6,190	9,177		
Kenai River - Early Run (large fish)	3,900	6,600	OEG	2017									6,553	3,000
	2,800	5,600	SEG	2017										
Kenai River - Late Run (all fish)	eliminated			2017	21,390	16,210	19,680	27,710	15,395	16,263	22,626	18,790		
Kenai River - Late Run (large fish)	13,500	27,000	SEG	2017									20,731	16,957
Lewis River	250	800	SEG	2002	111	56	92	107	61	61	5 ^b	0	0 ^b	0
Little Susitna River (Aerial) ^c	900	1,800	SEG	2002	1,028	589	887	1,154	1,651	1,759	1,507	1,622	1,192	530
Little Susitna River (weir)	2,100	4,300	SEG	2017									2,531	549 ^e
Little Willow Creek	450	1,800	SEG	2002	776	468	713	494	858	684	788	675	840	280
Montana Creek	1,100	3,100	SEG	2002	1,460	755	494	416	1,304	953	1,416	692	603	473
Peters Creek	1,000	2,600	SEG	2002	1,283	NC	1,103	459	1,643	1,443	1,514	1,122	307	1,674
Prairie Creek	3,100	9,200	SEG	2002	3,500	3,022	2,038	1,185	3,304	2,812	3,290	1,853	1,930	1,194
Sheep Creek	600	1,200	SEG	2002	500	NC	350	363	NC	262	NC	NC	NC	334
Talachulitna River	2,200	5,000	SEG	2002	2,608	1,499	1,368	847	2,285	2,256	2,582	4,295	1,087	1,483
Theodore River	500	1,700	SEG	2002	352	202	327	179	476	312	426	68	21	18
Willow Creek	1,600	2,800	SEG	2002	1,133	1,173	1,061	756	1,752	1,335	2,046	1,814	1,329	411
Lower Cook Inlet														
Anchor River	3,800	7,600	SEG	2017	3,455	4,449	3,545	4,509	4,388	2,497	10,049	7,146	5,796	3,049
Deep Creek	350		LB SEG	2017	483	387	696	447	475	601	535	NS	753	2,190
Ninilchik River	750	1,300	SEG	2017	528	605	668	555	571	891	874	572	855	944
COHO SALMON														
Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula														
Buskin River	4,700	9,600	BEG	2014	9,583	6,239	5,298	4,906	4,401	7,345	3,363	2,513	5,559	1,066
Olds River	1,000		LB SEG	2011	697	NA	1,003	624	2,145	1,320	1,357	1,634	10,54	1,000
American River	400		LB SEG	2011	639	NA	1,061	427	841	1,595	530	500	410	300
Pasagshak River	1,200		LB SEG	2011	2,385	1,971	1,083	3,132	1,648	4,934	1,790	667	701	1,200
Upper Cook Inlet														
Fish Creek (Knik)	1,200	4,400	SEG	2011	8,214	6,977	1,428 ^d	1,237	7,593 ^d	10,283	7,912	2,484	8,966	5,022
Jim Creek	450	1,400	SEG	2014	1,331	242	229	213	663	122	571	106	607	758
Little Susitna River	10,100	17,700	SEG	2002	9,523	9,214	4,826	6,779	13,583 ^e	24,211	12,756 ^e	10,049	17,781	7,583
Deshka River	10,200	24,100	SEG	2017									36,869	12,962
SOCKEYE SALMON														
Bristol Bay														
Kvichak River ^f	2,000,000	10,000,000	SEG	2010	2,266,140	4,207,410	2,264,352	4,164,444	2,088,576	4,458,540	7,341,612	4,462,728	3,163,404	4,398,708
Alagnak River (Tower) ^g	320,000		LB SEG	2007	970,818	1,187,730	883,794	861,747	1,095,950	200,524	5,770,650	NA	2,041,825	1,581,426
Alagnak River (Aerial) ^h	125,000		LB SEG	2016								696,400	629,200	
Naknek River	800,000	2,000,000	SEG ⁱ	2015	1,169,466	1,463,928	1,177,074	900,312	938,160	1,474,428	1,920,954	1,691,910	1,899,972	2,221,152
Egegik River	800,000	2,000,000	SEG	2015	1,146,276	927,054	961,200	1,233,900	1,113,630	1,382,466	2,160,792	1,837,260	2,600,982	1,608,354
Ugashik River	500,000	1,400,000	SEG	2015	1,364,338	830,886	1,029,853	670,578	898,110	640,158	1,564,638	1,635,270	1,186,446	1,167,792
Wood River	700,000	1,800,000	SEG	2015	1,319,232	1,804,344	1,098,006	764,202	1,183,348	2,764,614	1,941,474	1,309,707	4,274,224	7,507,254
Igushik River	150,000	400,000	SEG	2015	514,188	518,040	421,380	193,770	387,036	340,590	651,172	469,230	578,700	1,581,426
Nushagak River	260,000	760,000	OEG	2012	484,149	468,696	428,191	432,438	894,172	618,477	796,684	680,513	2,852,308	1,164,701
Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula														
Buskin River	5,000	8,000	BEG	2011	7,757	9,800	11,982	8,565	16,189	13,976	8,719	11,584	7,214	4,281
Afognak River	20,000	50,000	BEG	2005	31,358	52,255	49,193	41,553	42,153	36,345	38,151	33,167	22,151	17,601
Saltery River	15,000	35,000	BEG	2011	43,468	24,102	27,803	25,155	35,939	29,047	42,468	57,867	39,315	22,845
Pasagshak River	3,000		lower-bound SEG	2011	1,400	4,800	8,100	2,600	9,750	1,582	2,077	7,053	11,021	2,019
Karluk River	150,000	250,000	BEG	2014	52,798	71,453	87,049	188,085	234,880	252,097	233,036	164,760	235,225	475,279
Ayakulik River	140,000	280,000	SEG	2011	200,648	201,933	177,480	213,501	214,969	210,040	218,178	182,589	204,497	266,333
Fraser River	75,000	170,000	BEG	2008	101,845	94,680	134,642	148,884	136,059	200,296	219,093	122,585	129,227	201,161
Upper Cook Inlet														
Fish Creek (Knik)	15,000	45,000	SEG	2017	83,480	126,836	66,678	18,813	18,912	43,915	102,309	46,202	63,882	72,157
Kasilof River	160,000	390,000	OEG	2011	324,783	293,765	243,767	372,523	487,700	438,238	470,677	239,981	358,724	394,288
	160,000	340,000	BEG	2011										
Kenai River ^j	OEG eliminated			2017	848,117	1,038,302	1,280,733	1,212,921	980,208	1,218,342	1,400,047	1,120,717		
	700,000	1,200,000	SEG	2011									1,055,091	NA
Russian River - Early Run	22,000	42,000	BEG	2011	52,178	27,074	29,129	24,115	35,776	44,920	50,226	38,739	37,123	44,110
Russian River - Late Run	30,000	110,000	SEG	2005	80,088	38,848	41,529	54,911	31,364	52,277	46,223	37,837	45,012	71,052
Cheltna Lake	20,000	45,000	SEG	2017	17,721	37,784	70,353	36,577	70,555	26,212	69,750	60,792	26,986	20,438
Judd Lake	15,000	40,000	SEG	2017	44,616	18,361	39,997	18,303	14,088	22,416	47,684	NA	35,731	30,844
Larson Lake	15,000	35,000	SEG	2017	40,933	20,324	12,413	16,708	21,821	12,040	23,214	14,333	31,866	23,444
Lower Cook Inlet														
English Bay	6,000	13,500	SEG	2002	18,183	12,253	9,920	3,444	10,891	7,832	6,290	7,673	20,751	18,083
Delight Lake	5,100	10,600	SEG	2017	12,700	23,775	20,190	10,887	5,961	22,289	3,220	5,110	5,380	13,428
Desire Lake	4,800	11,900	SEG	2017	16,000	6,320	9,630	8,840	8,400	11,480	2,830	6,740	9,450	9,840
Bear Lake	700	8,300	SEG	2002	10,364	8,880	9,608	8,031	8,999	9,090	9,560	9,011	9,207	12,753
Note: NA = data not available; NC = no count; NS = no survey; LB SEG = lower-bound SEG.														
^a Kenai River early-run Chinook salmon (all fish) SEG was eliminated and OEG was revised by BOF.														
^b Lewis River monthly naturally obstructed.														
^c Little Susitna River Chinook salmon aerial survey goal is only used to assess escapement if weir count is not available.														
^d Incomplete counts for Fish Creek (Knik) coho salmon in 2011 and 2013 because weir was pulled before end of run.														
^e Incomplete counts for Little Susitna River coho salmon in 2013 and Chinook salmon in 2018 due to breach of weir and coho salmon in 2015 because weir was pulled before end of run.														
^f Prior to 2010 Kvichak River had a pre-peak/peak-cycle escapement goal of 6-10 million sockeye and an off-peak escapement goal of 2-10 million fish.														
^g 2009 to 2015 Alagnak River sockeye salmon escapements for Alagnak River (Tower) escapement goal are expanded aerial surveys.														
^h Alagnak River sockeye salmon aerial survey-based escapement goal will be used in years that the Alagnak River tower is not operated.														
ⁱ Naknek River has an OEG of 800,000-2,000,000 sockeye salmon when the Naknek River Special Harvest Area is open to fishing.														
^j Kenai River sockeye salmon uses the best estimate of sport harvest upstream of sonar.														